

PROCEEDING INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION:
 “INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MEDIA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES”
 FACULTY OF TARBIYAH AND TEACHING TRAINING
 UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
 NOVEMBER 23-24, 2018
 P-ISSN 2477-3638 / E-ISSN 2613-9804
 VOLUME: 3, 2018

URGENCY OF FORMAL EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN ACCORDING TO SMALL TRADERS SOCIETY

Lailanahdiya¹, Luthfiya Fathi Pusposari², Alfiyana Yuli Efiyanti³

^{1,2,3}Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia

¹diyala40@gmail.com, ²luthfiya@pips.uin-malang.ac.id, ³alfiyana@pips.uin-malang.ac.id

Abstract. Formal education is important for children because it determines their future. Formal education cannot do without the parent because parents have an important role to bring their child's success, whatever their job include small traders. One of the important roles is their perception about the urgency of formal education for children. The research purpose is to describe the urgency of formal education for children according to small traders society. This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis. The data collected from the opened interview and observation. The key informant as the main source of this research consists of The Head of Tulungrejo Village, 5 Small traders, and 5 supporting informants. The result in this research show that formal education for children according to small traders society is very important, because 1)children will get better life than before, 2)children will have wide general knowledge and religious knowledge, 3)children avoid from deceit and criminality, 4)children will get good skill to work, and 5)formal education can improve children's confidently, prestige and social status.

Keywords. The urgency of formal education; Small traders society.

A. INTRODUCTION

Education divide into some level, one of them is formal education. Paragraph 1 article 1 law of National Education System (2003) state that formal education is planned and structured effort to develop potential learner; it begins from elementary until college. Formal education began implementation by the government in 1950 ago. It becomes the right of every citizen including children. The right contained in paragraph 31 article 1 about Right of Citizen. Education becomes an obligation because it is very important for human life. Many advantages will get by the owner.

UNICEF Indonesia found 4,7 million children under 18 ages drop out of school (Unicef Indonesia, 2015). Children drop out because of many factors; one of the factors is the parent's view of formal education (Harmayani, 2017). This happens especially in families with a low economy and low educational background. It does not happen in big cities, but it also happens in villages.

Tulungrejo village is located in Pare Regent, Kediri District, East Java Province which is classified in an urban area. Majority of Tulungrejo villager's profession is a trader. In this article, we specialize in small traders society. Small trader society is people with a profession as trader every day with income under 2 million in a month. Average small traders society in Tulungrejo Village have low education background because they did not have the finance to go to school and they thought to find money. From the result, the researcher is interested in research by title Urgency of Formal Education for Children According To Small Trader Society (Society Case Tulungrejo Village Pare Regent Kediri District). The research purpose is to describe how urgent of formal education for children according to small traders society in Tulungrejo Village.

In developing countries like Indonesia, education is very important because education will help human life. Fuad Hasan state education is a tool to prepare future life (Oong Komar, 2006). F. Nietzsche also states why education is very important for human because human is an unfixed animal and his life no ready-made (Sloterdijk, 2014). So with education will help human to survive their life.

A. Fatih Suhud also said that someone could change his fate to be better by improving the education he has (A. Fatih Suhud, 2012). So parents should send their children to school. That was the same with research by Mashita (2016) showed the opinion about the urgency of formal education for children. Formal education for children is important because education is one of the ways to be successful people.

The importance of education is inseparable from the purpose of the education itself. Havelock and Huberman in Rulam Ahmadi (2017) revealed that the aim of holding education is to form a skilled workforce. Children are expected to get and have more qualified and directing skills through school education than just learning from books or tutors and accessing information from the internet which is not necessarily true so that it can become a skilled workforce in their field.

Previous research by Hollingshead showed there are many instruments to measure social status in society. One of the instrument is an education background (Hollingshead, 2011). Education background can measure the social status of someone. It makes education is important. Someone with high education background has a high social status in their society, and it will be different from someone with low educational background.

Islam also teaches every Muslim to study. Every Muslim must study anywhere and anytime, or it can be called we do long-life education because the study is an obligation for every Muslim (Ainur Rasyid, 2017). Quran surah almujaadilah ayah 11 also describes why education is important for human. It because education can improve the degree of their owner to be excellent human. The other previous study also said that formal education is important because education is a part of prestige in every society. If their children did not go to school what is the opinion of society? It can be low their prestige in society (Masitha, 2016).

Abudin Nata revealed that the education of children according to Islam not only forms children who are faithful, have a noble character, good deeds, but also make the child knowledgeable and understand technology, also skilled and experienced so that he becomes an independent person useful for himself, religion, parents and his country (Abudin Nata, 2012). The balance between religious and academic children is very important in order to become a successful person in the world and the hereafter.

We must know, education prepare human for life, work, and citizenship (Strauss, 2015). Why can it be? For example, when you get a problem in personal relationships, it often spills over into your work environment and vice versa. If you uninformed lead to poor policy choices that impact life. With education, it cannot be. Education will help you with the right policy choice.

The previous study by Harmayani (2017) showed different state with another previous study. The study state the most society with low education and low economy think that formal education for children is not important. They also think that sending their children to school just spend their money. Parents only want their children can read and count.

The previous study by Nia Tetin (2000) also showed different state; not all parents do implementation their word. In this study, parents said formal education is important for their children so children must go to school. In reality, parents do not fully support their children to get a better formal education. Some parents give up when they cannot pay their children's education. They also give up when their children do not want to go to school.

Society is a group of individuals who live together in an area and produce culture and are subject to certain legal regulations. To fulfil their needs, the community is engaged in various jobs. According to the Indonesian Occupational Classification Class, there are 10 classifications of occupational groups, one of which is a trader who falls into the main category of a sales force of the sub-category of market traders and street vendors (Isnaningsih et al., 2014).

The trader is divided into some groups (Manning and Effendi, 1985) (Yuningsih, Gemina and Harini, 2018). The groups are large traders (wholesalers) and small traders. Large traders are divided into two groups, namely large retailers who include stall businessmen on the side of the road or the front corner of a home, and market traders, namely those who have rights to a fixed place in the official market network. Small traders, including the informal sector small-scale traders, include market traders who sell on the market, on the side of the road, or those who occupy stalls on the edge of a large market. Small traders are also called small retailers. So that what is meant by small traders is that people who trade or sell on a unit or retail basis are sold on the edge of the market. In this study, what is meant by small traders society are people who work as traders every day, both food traders, vegetable traders, snack traders, and others to fulfil their lives with an income below 2 million rupiahs.

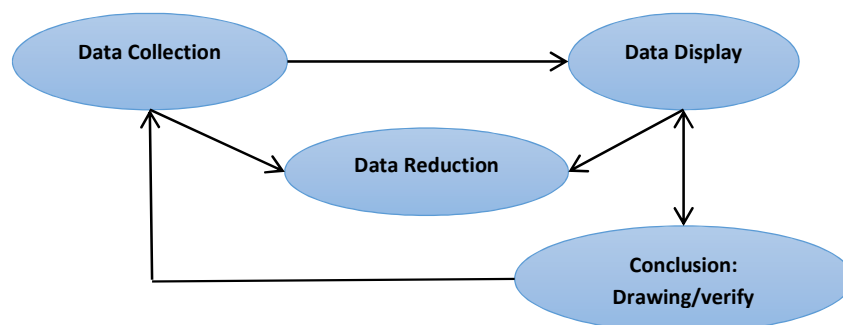
B. METHODS

This research used the qualitative approach with study case method. A qualitative approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words and writings from people and observable behaviour so that it is deemed appropriate to this research (Wahidmurni, 2017).

The data of research was gotten by opened interview and observation. Opened interview used to collect data about the opinion of subject research. Observation used to collect data about the activity of subject research and check the validity of data from the opened interview.

This research was held in Tulungrejo Village Pare Regent Kediri District with the subject was small traders society. The key informant of the research consisted of Head of Tulungrejo Village, 5 key informants, and 5 supporting informants. The research was held 3 months from January until March 2018 with qualitative data analysis technique. The analysis consists of three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and verification (Miles, Huberman, and Saldana, 2014).

Figure 1: Miles and Huberman Analysis



Checking the validity of the data is done by triangulating the data source by comparing and checking the degree of confidence of information obtained through different times and tools, namely by interviews and observation (Yazan, 2015).

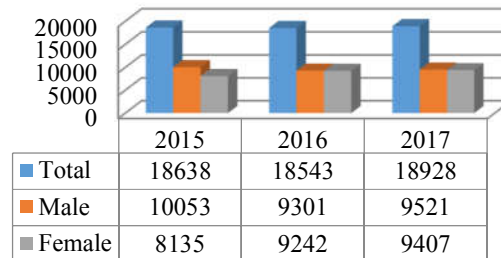
C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Small Traders Society in Tulungrejo Village

Tulungrejo Village located in Pare Regent of Kediri District East Java Province consists of five hamlets. Tulungrejo Village has an area of 6.43 km² with 18,928 population who is divided into 87 RT and 22 RW which led by the head of the village named Mr Ahmad Wahyudiono (Ahmad Wahyudiono, 2017). The majority society of Tulungrejo village worked as traders. The traders divided into three classes that are big traders, middle traders, and small traders. In this article, we specialize in small traders. Small traders society is a society with a profession as traders every day with income under 2 million a month. There are 275 people work as small traders. It divides into snack traders, vegetable traders, food traders, craft traders, etc. Majority of small traders society do

not have a high education background. They did not go to school because they did not have finance and have a lot of brother or sister. The most of small traders in Tulungrejo Village just graduate from elementary school or junior high school.

Table 1: The Population of Tulungrejo Village 2015-2017



2. The urgency of Formal Education for Children According To Small Traders Society in Tulungrejo Village

Formal education for children according to small traders society in Tulungrejo Village is important. Small traders society give some opportunity for boy and girl to go to school. There are some reasons why small traders society think formal education is important for their children. The reasons are:

a) Better life

Every parent with any economic background wants their children to be successful people. They have a dream to see their children get a better life. Mr. Wahyudiono, the lead of Tulungrejo village, said one of the way to see children get a better life with sending them to school. It is the same with the concept of A. Fatih Suhud (2012) state that to change a child's destiny we must improve their education. It will be seen when children live in society.

b) Wide knowledge

Education has a purpose in implementation that education can improve general knowledge and religious knowledge. So the student gets balanced knowledge. Five small traders state children must be a smart and pious child. It is the same with the concept of Abudin Nata (2012) state that children must be smart and useful for religion, parents and their state.

c) Avoid from deceit and criminality

Education helps the owner to avoid deceit and criminality with their knowledge. Small traders society believe if someone does not have an education they are easier to deceit.

d) Have work skill

When parents know their children get a decent job, it is happiness in their life. Small traders also feel it. According to Sudarsih, Zaroh, Anang, and Nanang, one of reason to send their children to school is a have work skill. That opinion matches with the concept of Havelock and Huberman in Rulam Ahmadi (2016) state that the purpose of education is to create a good workforce.

e) Improve confidently, prestige and social status

Education also can use to improve the social status of the owner. Someone with high background education gets a better place than someone with low background education in society. All of the informants believe social status can improve with education because society measures social status from background education. Education also makes someone confidently when he meet friend or colleague. In small traders society, education is prestige, where they will protect their prestige with some usage, one of way, is improve their education. That opinion matches with the concept of Julia and David (2011) about social status can measure from someone's education.

D. CONCLUSION

This study set out to describe how urgency of formal education for children according to small traders society in Tulungrejo Village. This study has found that generally of small traders society in Tulungrejo Village agrees that formal education for children is very important. They do implementation what their opinion. So they will work hard for their child education although there are many obstacles. Small traders society have some reason why formal education is important for their children because education can change their children live to be better. They believe with delivering their child go to school their child has much knowledge, children will free from deceit and criminality, children will have good skill, so they easy to apply for a job, education can improve child's confident, their prestige and social status.

The study contributes to our understanding of the low economy, and low education background parents do not prevent them from sending their children to school. They have high enthusiasm for improving their children's education. This is what happened to the small trader's society of Tulungrejo Village. So we should not think that small societies tent not to prioritize their children's education because of various limitations.

REFERENCES

- A. Fatih Syuhud. 2012. *Menuju Kebangkitan Islam Dengan Pendidikan*. Malang: Pustaka Al-Khoirat.
- Abuddin Nata. 2012. *Kapita Selekta Pendidikan Islam*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Ahmad Wahyudiono. 2017. Monografi Desa Tulungrejo 2017 unpublished
- Ainur Rasyid. 2017. *Hadis-hadist Tarbawi*. Yogyakarta: Diva Press.
- Harmayani. 2017. *Persepsi Keluarga Petani Terhadap Pendidikan Formal Anak*. JOM FISIP Universitas Riau.
- Hollingshead, A. B. (2011) 'Yale journal of sociology', *Yale Journal of Sociology*, 8, pp. 21–51.
- Isnainingsih, T. R. *et al.* (2014) 'Klasifikasi Baku Jabatan Indonesia (KBJI) 2014', in *Klasifikasi Baku Jabatan Indonesia (KBJI) 2014*.
- Manning, C. and Effendi, T. N. (1985) *Urbanisasi, pengangguran dan sektor informal di kota*. Diterbitkan untuk Yayasan Obor Indonesia dan Pusat Penelitian dan Studi Kependudukan UGM [oleh] Gramedia.
- Masitha, D. (2016) 'Makna Pendidikan Formal Bagi Orang Tua Siswa Di Pulau Poteran', *Paradigma*, 4(1).
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M. and Saldana, J. (2014) 'Qualitative data analysis: A methods sourcebook. 3rd'. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Nia Tetin Yuniarti. 2000. *Persepsi Masyarakat Nelayan Terhadap Pendidikan Formal Anak*. Unpublished paper
- Pasal 31 ayat 31 Tentang Hak Warga Negara undang-undang 1945 Retrieved from <https://forumbitcoin.co.id/threads/sejarah-pendidikan-di-indonesia-dan-perkembangannya-antar-generasi.3830/>
- Rulam Ahmadi. 2017. *Pengantar Pendidikan: Asas dan Filsafat Pendidikan*. Yogyakarta: Arruz Media.
- Sloterdijk, P. (2014) *You must change your life*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Strauss, V. (2015) 'What's the purpose of education in the 21st century', *The Washington Post*.
- Tim Penyusun KBJI. 2014. *Klasifikasi Baku Jabatan Indonesia (KBJI) 2014*. Jakarta: Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan dan BPS. pp. 10
- Undang-undang No 20 Tahun 2003 Tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional Retrieved from http://kelembagaan.ristekdikti.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/UU_no_20_th_2003.pdf
- UNICEF Indonesia. 2015. *Laporan Tahunan UNICEF Indonesia*. Jakarta: UNICEF Indonesia. p. 16.
- Wahidmurni, W. (2017) 'Pemaparan metode penelitian kualitatif'.
- Yazan, B. (2015) 'Three approaches to case study methods in education: Yin, Merriam, and Stake', *The Qualitative Report*, 20(2), pp. 134–152.
- Yuningsih, E., Gemina, D. and Harini, S. (2018) 'The Effects of The Economics, Socials, Environment, Lay-Out of The City and Public Order Upon The Performences of The Public Culinary STALLS/PKL', *The Management Journal of Binaniaga*, 1(2), pp. 35–48.